

Louisville Advertisements

B. F. BAKER & CO.,

MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
B. F. BAKER, } BOOTS,
R. WHITNEY, } SHOES, AND
A. LOW, } BROGANS.
Office, No. 2, Blackstone Street, Boston. January 1, 1846

J. L. SHREVE & CO.,
MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
IMPORTERS of Hardware, Cutlery, Steel, &c.; Manufacturers
of Iron, Nails and Steel, and dealers in American Hardware
of all descriptions.
January 1, 1876
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

5,000 Pieces Newest Style
FANCY PRINTS; together with a good assortment of Cotton and Woolen Goods, suited to the season, which they will sell at the lowest market price. They respectfully invite Country Merchants to call and examine their stock.

January 1, 1866

DANFORTH, LEWIS & CO.,
444, Main street, Louisville, Ky.

W. & C. FELLOWES & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, FURS, &c.

CONNECTED WITH FELLOWS, JOHNSON & CO., Commission and
Forwarding Merchants, New Orleans. Cash advances made
on shipments to either house. January 1, 1895

BAINBRIDGE, CARUTH & BAILY,
No. 408, MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND BULLITT STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IMPORTERS of Hardware and Cutlery, and Dealers in Amer-
ican Hardware, Castings, Iron, &c. January 1, 1846

QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, AT N. YORK
PRICES.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS who are in the habit of purchasing their Queensware and China in the Eastern Cities, would do well to bear in mind that they have now a chance of saving from \$12 to \$15 per crate, by making their purchases of the subscribers in Louisville. We are the first in the Western country to offer these Goods at eastern prices with

by saving of oil freights and charges to Western merchants being about \$12 to \$15 per crate, as also the loss of time in getting their goods. We have taken particular care to find out the lowest eastern prices, and will here give a sample, viz: 3 quart White Granite, or any colour Hexagon Pitchers, \$4.50 per dozen; Tufflers, or 9 inch plates, White granite or any colour, 75 cents per dozen; Painted Teas, 10 cents per set, and 50 sets to \$100, or less out, as ordered.

January 1, 1886

McINTIRE & BROTHER,
Louisville, Ky.

AUCTION SALES.
MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS.

LOUISVILLE, KY.,
BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
REGULAR SALES.—T. Anderson & Co. have sales at Auction regularly every Thursday morning, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
 Liberal cash advances made on Goods consigned to them for sale. Regular weekly sales throughout the year every Thursday.
 January 1, 1846

JARVIS & TRABUE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH, ENGLISH, ITALIAN, AND AMERICAN STAPLE
AND FANCY GOODS,
CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,
January 1, 1846 LOUISVILLE, KY.

RUPERT & LINDENBERGER,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
NOW HAVE, and shall continue to have, one of the most extensive stocks to be found in the Western country, comprising a general assortment of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS,

Bye-Stuffs, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Spices, with a great variety of other Goods, many of which they import directly, purchased exclusively for Cash; to which they invite the attention of Merchants, Druggists, Physicians, Manufacturers and dealers generally—prices *very low* for CASH.

☞ County Produce of all kinds, or the usual time to punctual payment.

January 1, 1846

J. B. WILDER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NO. 448, MAIN ST., BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH CROSS STREETS,
(Sign of the Golden Mortar,)
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Our Warehouse recently built by us, No. 448, Main, between 5th and 6th cross streets, where we shall be happy to have a call from our old friends and customers, and buyers generally, and where we can offer them decidedly the largest and best assorted stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Tobacco, Window Glass, Apothecaries, Shop Furniture, &c. &c., ever offered in the West, and at prices much below what these articles have usually been

and at in this country. The very exorbitant price at which these articles were sold at in the large cities in the West, was a subject of complaint for many years; we were the first to reduce these prices, and the large patronage that we have received during the past seven years, is ample testimony of this fact; and to those who are disposed to buy goods at the lowest rates, we can say, give us your patronage and we will certainly give you full satisfaction.

L. B. WILKINS.

January 1, 1846. No. 448, Main street, Louisville.


HAIDEN T. CURD,
Wholesale Grocer, and Forwarding and Commission Merchant.
415, MAIN, BETWEEN 5TH & 6TH CROSS STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
CASH PAID FOR FEATHERS. Flaxseed, Ginseng, Beechwood.

W. & C. E. _____ January 1, 1896

J. S. MORRIS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE keep constantly on hand, a very extensive assortment of
Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Indigo, Madder, and
all kinds of Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass-

Ware, Window Glass, Virginia and Kentucky Tobacco, Snuff, &c., which we purchase for cash from the Importers in New York and Boston, and are determined to sell at a very small advance for cash, or on the usual terms to punctual dealers.

 Ginseng, Beeswax, Feathers, Flaxseed, Lard, any other country produce received in exchange. January 1, 1846

WATCHES, JEWELRY, LAMPS & FANCY

GOODS.
THE subscriber has just received a splendid assortment of RICH AND FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, &c., consisting in part, of the Gold and Silver Lever Watches; fine gold Guard and Oh Chains and Keys; Pink, Cameo, Topaz and Garnet Breast-ins and Bracelets; fine Diamond and Garnet Finger Rings; Ear

Watches; Gold and Silver Pencils; Diamond pointed Gold Pens; Mated and Britannia Ware; Silver Ware; Fine Cutlery; Cornelius and Co's. Solar Lard Lamps; Girandoles, and a general assortment of Watch Makers' Tools and Materials; Military Goods, Musical Instruments; together with a great variety of Fancy and Trade Goods—all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, at greatly reduced prices.

Old Gold and Silver taken at the highest price, in exchange for Goods,
HENRY FLETCHER,
No. 463, Main street, between Fourth and Fifth,
January 1, 1846
LOUISVILLE.

JACOB KELLER.
WHOLESALE GROCER, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND

WIFE LEAD MANUFACTURER.
NO. 515, MAIN STREET,
January 1, 1846 LOUISVILLE.

E. HOLBROOK,
NO. 474, MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER

OF all kinds of Tobacco and Cigars, solicits the attention of Country Merchants and dealers generally, visiting the city, give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
January 1, 1846

NEW UNION BRASS & IRON FOUNDRY.
JOHN T. BROOKS & CO.,

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Louisville and the public generally, that they are now prepared to manufacture all kinds of Machinery at their Foundry, on Main, below Ninth street: such as Steam Engines, of superior quality; Cotton, Woolen, Hemp, or Experimental Machinery of every description; all kinds of Blacksmith Work; Castings of every kind, such as Wagon Boxes, Fan Wheels, Plough Moulds, &c.

Window Grates; all kinds of Window and Door Linets; Light and Fancy Fences made and set up on the most reasonable terms; Brass Bars for Steam Boats and other Furnaces of improved patterns; and all kind of Brass Work made to order; Brass Castings; Spelter; Solder; Copper Rivets, &c.

JOHN T. BROOKS & CO.

Cash paid for old Copper, Iron and Brass. January 1, 1846

McLEAN & BACON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
NO. 440, MAIN, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH CROSS STREETS,
January 1, 1846 LOUISVILLE, KY.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 1946.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. WELBURN.
The SPEAKER informed the Senate that he would announce the Standing Committees before the Senate adjourned to-day.

The Clerk read the Journal of yesterday.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. CRENSHAW, BRAMLETTE and EVANS.

REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. MARSHALL. A bill for the benefit of Wm. Skaggs, Sheriff of Green; allows him till the April term of the County Court to return his delinquent list; referred to the committee on Finance.

[A message from the House of Representatives announcing the passage of certain bills originating in that House.]

Mr. MARSHALL. A bill for the benefit of Edward Lewis, late Sheriff of Green; makes the return of a delinquent list at July term, 1945, as valid as if returned at June term; referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. PEYTON. A bill authorizing the Breckinridge County Court to change the State road at a certain place between Brandenburg and Shawneetown; passed.

Mr. EVANS. A bill to compel the owners of dogs to pay for sheep killed by them—\$3 for each sheep killed, recoverable before a Justice of the Peace; the same dog killing a second time, the owner to pay \$5 for each sheep killed; the same dog killing third time, the owner liable to indictment and fine not less than \$10 nor more than \$20; same penalties applied to negroes and the parents or guardians of infants owning such dogs; appeal to Circuit Court allowed; but providing that no one shall be liable to proceedings, if the dogs be killed within five days after notice of the killing.

[A message from the Governor by Mr. Kinkead.]
Mr. HARDIN was against all sheep-killing dogs; but he desired the reference of that bill to the committee on the Judiciary, and it was so referred.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. EVANS moved a resolution that two maps, presented with their report, by the Commissioners appointed to act with Commissioners from the State of Tennessee, to run a part of the boundary line between Kentucky and Tennessee communicated with the Governor's Annual Message, and ordered to be printed, the engraved and inserted in the Journals with the report.

Mr. EVANS said the engraving of the map was necessary to render the report intelligible, and on so important subject as that of a boundary between two sovereign States, the importance of having such maps in the public records was obvious. Perhaps the order to print the report, of which the manuscript maps were an indispensable portion, itself covered the engraving and printing of the maps; but it was desirable that no misconception of the order should exist, and he therefore brought the question specifically before the Senate.

Mr. PEYTON thought it better that a select committee examine the subject and ascertain whether the publication of the maps was necessary to the explanation of the report, and he made a motion to that effect, as a substitute for that of the Senator from Allen.

Mr. EVANS accepted the substitute in lieu of his own resolution, which was then adopted.

Mr. CRENSHAW, leave to introduce a bill to amend the charter of the Glasgow and Scottsville Turnpike Company; referred to a select committee.

Mr. HARDIN, leave to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to chancery proceedings; referred to committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HARRIS, leave to introduce a bill to change the time of meeting of the General Assembly; referred to a select committee.

Mr. PEYTON moved to dispense with the rule requiring the Governor's Message to lie on the table one day, with the view to take up the message communicated this morning; adopted.

The Clerk read the message, communicating the report of the settlement with the President of the Bank of the Commonwealth, and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, made by Messrs. G. B. Kinkead, and H. I. Bodley, under the act of last session.

Mr. KEY moved to refer the report to the committee on Finance.

Mr. PEYTON proposed its reference to the committee on the Sinking Fund; and it was so referred.

Mr. NEWELL moved that the report be printed.

Mr. PEYTON said the report was a voluminous document, and he hoped the motion to print would be withdrawn till the committee could examine and report upon the expediency of printing.

Mr. NEWELL withdrew his motion.

Mr. HARDIN, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of John Thomas; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. A. BOYD, leave to introduce a bill to change the time of holding elections for Trustees of the Town of Cadiz, in Trigg county; referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. WALLACE, leave to introduce a bill authorizing the Boone County Court to employ its Clerk in making a general cross alphabetical index of deeds, mortgages, &c., recorded in his office; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BRAMLETTE, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of Lemuel H. Williams of Clinton county; referred to a select committee.

Mr. HENDERSON, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of James Lewis of Rockcastle county; referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. BRAMLETTE, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of William Davis, late Sheriff of Clinton county; referred to a select committee.

Also, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of the Clerk of the Clinton County Court; referred to a select committee.

Mr. EVANS, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of S. E. Carpenter; referred to a select committee.

Also, moved that the committee on Propositions and Grievances be discharged from the consideration of a petition referred yesterday, and that it be referred to a select committee; adopted.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the reports of the Keepers and Clerk of the Penitentiary.

Mr. CRENSHAW moved that 150 copies of said reports be printed, and that they be referred to the committee on the Penitentiary; adopted.

Mr. BUTLER moved to take up out of the orders of the day the bill from the House of Representatives, for the benefit of Enoch Stout and others; agreed to.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Whether a fine assessed in a case of venue changed, shall go to the benefit of the Court originating, or the Court determining the prosecution.

An act for the benefit of Enoch Stout and others; grants a change of venue from the Louisville City Police Court to the Jefferson Circuit Court to said Stout, &c., under indictment for a misdemeanor in removing a slave pending suit for freedom.

Mr. BUTLER stated that the persons for whose benefit this act is designed, were under indictment in the City Court; that the case is to be tried next Monday; that the petitioners had set forth by depositions that, owing to the personal prejudices of the City Judge against the principal one indicted, he feared an impartial trial could not be had, unless a

change of venue were granted; and he therefore hoped the Senate would pass the bill at once, which had received the sanction of the House, so that the defendants might not be compelled to be tried by a Court in which they had stated under oath an impartial trial could not be had. Time pressed and there could be no delay, if the Senate concurred with the House in thinking these applicants for impartial justice should have their petition granted.

Mr. HARDIN had no objection to the passage of the bill, except to the provision that the fine imposed in case of conviction in the Jefferson Circuit Court, should be paid into the City Treasury. This would be to pass a special law for this case, repealing the existing law, providing that fines assessed in the Circuit Courts shall go into the Jury Fund. This would be a departure from sound principle and true policy, thus to make a single case an exception from the operation of the general law.

Mr. PEYTON concurred with the Senator from Adair, (Mr. HARDIN), and unless the obnoxious section were stricken out, he would move the reference of the bill to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HELM. While it is due to the citizen to afford him justice by an impartial tribunal, we should do no injustice to the city of Louisville. It is right the city should have the fines the law destines for her treasury, and that the petitioner should have a fair trial. It does not seem becoming to take away the fine in this case from the city.

Mr. PEYTON moved to refer the bill to the committee on the Judiciary. He was utterly opposed to diverting a resource of the Jury Fund, in this exceptional and unprecedented way. There was neither justice nor policy in it. He would insist on the reference, unless the section objected to were stricken out.

Mr. BUTLER. The reasons offered in support of the proposed reference are singular and strange. A citizen alleges that, if tried before the Police Court, his rights will be prejudiced. Does the Senator ask a bonus of five hundred dollars, the lowest amount of fine assessed in such cases, for giving the citizen a fair trial? This is the sum of his proposition. It is neither more nor less than saying this petitioner shall not have a fair trial unless the State receive \$500 for granting the act of justice. I do not of course mean to imply any want of personal magnanimity on the part of Senators. But I apprehend that they have hastily taken positions which on mature reflection, I hope they will abandon. I hope the Senator from Breckinridge will withdraw his motion. The fines allowed the city of Louisville were given by law, for certain—I had almost said strong reasons—but they were granted for high and important considerations; that the city should enforce an efficient police jurisdiction in aid of the administration of the criminal justice of the State. And she pays from her Treasury money into the Treasury of the State, to be appropriated to judicial purposes. This fine then, should it be assessed and collected, should not be diverted from the city, simply because a citizen thinking he cannot have impartial justice before the Police Judge, procures a change of venue.

Mr. HARDIN. It has been my uniform practice, ever since I have had a seat in the Senate, to vote for changes of venue in cases of indictment, whether for misdemeanors or felonies. I never did, and never will, deny a citizen the means of enforcing his right to impartial justice in the courts. I oppose this bill, solely because it proposes to divert a fine, assessed in a Circuit Court, from the City Fund, in which the general law vests it. The Senator from Louisville talks about a bonus. He charges that we ask a bonus for the administration of our justice. Sir, I might, with quite as much propriety, retort the compliment. The city of Louisville is very liberal, and magnanimously proposes to let the petitioners have a fair trial and receive impartial justice, provided you pay her a bonus of \$500 for the gracious concession. I was influenced, sir, by principle, and by principle alone, in my opposition to the impolitic and objectionable provision of the bill. My friend, the Senator from Hardin, (Mr. HELM), says the city will be entitled to the fine if the venue be not changed. Very well; let her have it in that case; for then the law is obeyed. The City and Circuit Courts, though they do hold their sessions under the same roof, are as distinct as the Fayette and Jefferson Courts. Let the case be tried in whatever Court, I insist that the fine shall go as the existing law destines. This is in accordance with sound principle and sound policy; and I cannot disregard my obligations as a Senator to be directed by their guidance.

Mr. PEYTON. The Senator from Louisville says he is opposed to the bill unless the fine go to the city. He denies justice to a citizen unless the city receive a bonus for it. He tells us that, although justice cannot be administered to the petitioner in the City Court, yet he shall not have an impartial trial in the Circuit Court, unless the city receive a large sum of money. The Senator wants the magnanimity of his justice; but he must have his pound of flesh. Is this Senate willing to give the city of Louisville a bonus merely for consenting that one of its citizens shall have justice in an impartial court? The Senator admits that the petitioner is entitled to a change of venue; yet he says if the venue be changed the city will lose \$500. The simple question for the Senate is, ought he to have a change of venue? If so, let him have it; and if fined, let the fine go as the statute directs; if by the City Court, into the City Treasury; if by the Circuit Court, into the Jury Fund. What is in this case so to distinguish it from all others, as to except it from the effect of the general law? The proposition is extraordinary. There is rank injustice in it. And when a case of this sort comes here, is Louisville to dictate the terms on which we are to provide for the administration of justice to a citizen? There is something mean and outrageous in this attempt of Louisville to fetter our justice so that she may make pecuniary gain. The Senator from Louisville will not consent that justice be done one of his constituents, unless the city Treasury be benefited thereby. The City and Circuit Courts are as distinct as the Courts of Jefferson and Fayette, although they hold their terms under the same roof. The city is not entitled to the fine till a conviction be had; yet the Senator anticipates a conviction and demands the money in advance. He demands, as the price of his justice, that the city receive the money. Shall we sanction such a price? It would be undignified and improper for the Senate to inquire where the fine will go. It is too small a business for us, on a question of this kind, where justice is demanded for a citizen and freeman, to be looking after the disposition of dollars and cents. Let the criminal justice of the State be fairly and impartially administered; let no citizen be convicted in a court where he believes prejudice exists against him; let the conviction or acquittal impress the victim and the public with its fairness and justice; and let all the results of the sentence, the fine adjudged, as well as the responsibility of the adjudication, remain to the court decreeing it.

Mr. EVANS hoped the bill would be put on its passage. The trial in the City Court is set for next Monday. If time permitted the amendment of the bill as urged, he should have no wish to obstruct that. But if amended, it must go back to the House for concurrence, which, he feared, would be tantamount to its defeat and to the denial of justice to the applicant. Shall we now, when time so presses, deny justice to a citizen whose rights are in peril, merely that we may look after the direction of a pitiful sum of money may take by our according that justice. We have not time now to amend the bill,

else I should not oppose the amendment. Whether \$500 shall go to the City Treasury or to the Jury Fund, is too small an inquiry to delay the means of justice necessary to the protection of the precious rights of a freeman, in the present pressing exigence of the case. If time allowed, I might be entirely disposed to go with Senators. But now, unless the bill be pressed to its passage, justice is virtually denied the citizen.

Mr. HARDIN, to facilitate the procurement of justice, moved to strike out the provision requiring the fine to go to the City Treasury.

Mr. PEYTON, with the same view, withdrew his motion, to make way for that of the Senator from Adair.

Mr. BUTLER. The Senator from Breckinridge, (Mr. Peyton) puts an interpretation on my language unauthorized. I said the reference of the bill, as moved by the Senator, would defeat the object of the petitioner; which he construes into a declaration that I would vote against the bill rather than refer it. He talks about the mean and sordid spirit of the city of Louisville as displayed in this movement of its representative in this chamber. Sir, the city of Louisville is not cognizant of this movement; its authorities, its councils, its people know nothing about it. It is simply a personal movement of a single individual of that city. All else of that city are asleep as to this measure. Nor is that city here cavilling for the proceeds of a fine. The Senator's reflection against my city, is out of time and out of place.

But now it is proposed to strike out the provision for leaving the fine to the city. I am entirely indifferent. But if the claim of the city to this poor pittance be now a fit question for consideration, it should be borne in mind that it has already incurred all the expenses of this prosecution. If in this state of the case you strike out, I am content. If the Commonwealth choose to avail herself of the preparation and expenses incurred by the city, be it so.

Mr. HARDIN. A word in reply to the last remark of the Senator from Louisville. Suppose a criminal, arrested in Henderson after the expenses of preparing for his prosecution were incurred, should get a change of venue to Daviess, with what propriety, justice or grace, could Henderson come here demanding the fine adjudged by the Daviess Court? I repeat, I am sincerely in favor of the change of venue asked; but am, at the same time, for letting established law take its course. No county, no city, no section, should receive any benefit over any other. We are all one common people; and all should receive fair, equal, impartial privileges. It is on principle I act in urging this amendment, to maintain the force and the justice and the equal rights secured by established law. There is time to procure the concurrence of the House to-day with this amendment.

Mr. EVANS. The adoption of the amendment will defeat the object of the petitioner. It is now 12 o'clock. The legislative action of the House, the concurrence in the proposed amendment, the engrossment and enrollment cannot be expected on this, the last day on which legislation can interpose for the protection of the rights of the citizen.

Mr. PEYTON. A word in reply to my friend from Louisville. He says the city knows nothing of this movement. I supposed the Senator represented the city and presented its views. But if the city is asleep, the Senator is wide awake. He said he would rather the bill were lost than the fine should be diverted from the City Treasury.

Mr. BUTLER. I said no such thing in my speech. What the Senator understood me to say, was in private conversation.

Mr. SPEAKER. Then the Senator from Breckinridge cannot, in the Senate, refer to the remark. Mr. PEYTON. I was replying to what I understood was the argument of the Senator; and may have mingled his private and public discourse. I am corrected. I demand the yeas and nays on the amendment striking out the provision that the fine shall go to the City Treasury.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alfred Boyd, Wilson P. Boyd, Chenault, Gray, Hardin, Henderson, Key, Peyton, South, Walker, Wallace—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Ballard, Bramlette, Butler, Conner, Crenshaw, Evans, Fox, Harris, Heady, Helm, Holloway, Slaughter, Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Thurman, Todd and Woodson—18.

So the amendment was rejected.

And the bill being ordered to be read a third time, it was moved to dispense with the third reading with the view to putting it on its passage at this time; and the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative, yeas 22, nays 8.

So, the rule requiring four-fifths in dispense with the third reading, the bill went over into the orders of the day.

An act enlarging the Constable's district around Mayfield; Passed.

The SPEAKER then announced as follows, the SPENDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Hardin, Gray, Patterson, Peyton and Crenshaw.

On Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Walker, Swope, Newell, Holloway and Taylor.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Swope, Drake, South, Evans and Henderson.

On Religion.—Messrs. W. P. Boyd, Draffin, Bramlette, Marshall and Thomas.

On Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Dyer, Evans, Bradley, Woodson and Wallace.

On Finance.—Messrs. James, Todd, Helm, Butler and Newell.

On Education.—Messrs. Butler, Slaughter, Harris, Thurman and Bramlette.

On the Penitentiary.—Messrs. Peyton, Crenshaw, Swope, W. P. Boyd and Henderson.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Wallace, Heady, Henderson, Bradley and Marshall.

On the Sinking Fund.—Messrs. Helm, Holloway and South.

On Executive Affairs.—Messrs. Harris, Conner and Draffin.

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Chenault, Ballard, Bradford, Thomas and Drake.

On Agriculture and Manufactures.—Messrs. Slaughter, Ballard, Taylor, Bradford and Chenault.

On Federal Relations.—Messrs. Woodson, Patterson, Fox, South and Gray.

On Banks.—Messrs. Key, Fox and Peyton.

On the Library.—Messrs. Taylor, Conner and Holloway.

On Public Offices.—Messrs. Heady and Dyer.

On Enrollments.—Messrs. A. Boyd, South and Walker.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1946.

The House met and session opened with prayer and the reading of the Journal of yesterday.

Mr. MAYHALL dictated a correction of the Journal in respect to the leave he obtained yesterday to introduce a bill to amend the execution laws of 1828, which had been erroneously ascribed to the gentleman from Franklin.

The SPEAKER now announced the Standing Committees under the rules and orders of the House, as follows, to-wit:

On Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. S. Stone, Kelly, Barclay, Myres, Shawhan, Walker and Hatfield.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. B. Stone,

Thurston, J. Bowling, Railey, Abbett, Orndorff and Headley.

On Claims.—Messrs. Hardy, Darnaby, Duncan, Barnett, Reid, J. Smith and Head.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Harlan, Botts, Mason, Fennell, Pope, R. C. Bowling and Dudley.

On Religion.—Messrs. Peters, Gardner, Brooks, Gano, Orndorff, Cessna and Worthman.

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. L. Combs, Jones, Maves, Seaton, Hanton, Murray and Priest.

On Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Cox, Stevenson, McCampbell, Lapsley, Cleveland, Whitsett and Hay.

On Education.—Messrs. Root, Miller, Waller, Dalton, Balee, Hughes and Moore.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Desha, Alexander, Evans, McKellup, Sparks, Rodman and Whitlock.

On Expenditures of the Board of Internal Improvement.—Messrs. E. Smith, Wheat, Conner, Howell, Short, Alexander and Abbett.

On the Penitentiary.—Messrs. Harlow, Orr, Riley, Anthony, W. Thomas, Maxey and A. Johnston.

On Agriculture and Manufactures.—Messrs. Glover, Clarke, J. Combs, Layne, Brawner, Begley and Seaton.

On Sinking Fund.—Messrs. Waller, Hughes, Mills, Miller, Purdon, Falls and Brasher.

On Banks.—Messrs. J. Speed Smith, Cox, Haggard, Stevenson, Elliott and Fennell.

On Library.—Messrs. Brown, Mayhall, Worthman, A. W. Thomas and Ford.

On Enrollments.—Messrs. Dallam, Riley, Thurston, Davidson and Speed.

On Public Offices.—Messrs. Gore, Wallace, Jackson and D. B. Johnson.

On Printing.—Messrs. Glenn, Clarke, Jackson and Clark.

PETITIONS.

The SPEAKER announced the order for the presentation of petitions; and stated that gentlemen presenting petitions were expected to make brief statements of their object, and by motion to dispense with their reading, and assign them to appropriate committees.

Mr. CLARK presented the petition of sundry citizens of Caldwell county, praying the formation of a new county; and called for its reading; which was read, and the petition referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. HARDY presented the petition of Joseph W. Wood; which was received, its reading dispensed with, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BROWN presented the petition of sundry citizens of Jefferson county, asking for a new county to be formed out of the counties of Jefferson, Hardin, Meade and Bullitt. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. B. also presented the petition of sundry citizens of the county of Bullitt, for the same object; which took the same direction.

Mr. B. also presented the petition of sundry citizens of the county of Hardin, for the same object; which took the same direction.

Mr. B. also presented a memorial in connection with the same subject; which also received the same assignment.

Mr. SPARKS presented the petition of sundry citizens of Knox and Harlan, praying for a new county. Referred to the same committee.

Mr. DUDLEY presented the petition of John Moore. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BARLOW presented the petition of Daniel Hastings, asking compensation for taking care of an afflicted lady. Referred to the committee on Claims.

Mr. DESHA presented the petition of the 20th Regiment of Kentucky Militia. Referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LAYNE presented the petition of sundry citizens of Morgan county, praying to be attached to Johnson county. Referred.

A message in writing was now received from the Governor, by the hand of his Private Secretary, Mr. KINKEAD, transmitting the report of the commissioners appointed to settle with the President of the Bank of the Commonwealth, and with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Mr. BARKLEY presented the petition of John Tompkins, asking to bring his slave into the State. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HARLAN presented the petition of Henry Blanton, and desired its reading for the information of the House. Referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. E. SMITH presented the petition of Margaret Mitchell, praying \$500 to be refunded to her, which her deceased husband subscribed and paid toward the erection of the State Capitol.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary KOUSSA, now informed the House that that body had considered and passed a bill for the benefit of Isaiah Heston, late Sheriff of Breckinridge county; and a bill to continue in force for two years longer, the law authorizing the appointment of Commonwealth Attorneys; in which the Senate asks the concurrence of this House.

Mr. MAYES presented severally the petitions for divorce, by Mansford Krene, Edward Farrar, and Martha Farrar; which were referred to the committee on Religion.

Mr. M. also presented the petition of James Holyfield—15 years of age and weary of his matrimonial condition—asking for a divorce. Same reference.

Mr. CLARK presented the petition of Francis Machel, asking to have the sale of a slave legalized.

Mr. BOTTS presented the petition of Wm. Grissom, for a divorce. Referred to the committee on Religion.

Mr. POPE presented severally the petitions of a Mr. Young and wife, of J. P. Dorey, and of Wm. Waterbury—which were severally referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GANO presented the petition of Alexander Wall, for the legalization of the sale of certain real estate. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GORE presented the petition of the Rev. A. B. Metcalfe, (which was read,) asking to be relieved from the penalties of the law of 1833, which he had unwittingly violated. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DUDLEY presented the petition of a Mr. Winfrey, for a divorce. Referred.

Mr. HARDY presented the petition of John N. Watson, for the legalization of the sale of certain lands. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary. And also, the petition of Joseph N. Behanon, for the same object, &c.

Mr. GLENN presented the petition of Hezekiah C. Bince, Jailer of Todd county, asking compensation for keeping a slave. Referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

The SPEAKER now laid before the House the following communications, and asked their assignment to appropriate committees, to-wit:

The petition of John H. Grimes, the father of an illegitimate child, whose mother is deceased—asking that he may adopt the child and make it his heir, and that the child's name may be changed accordingly. Committee on the Judiciary.

The petition of Reuben Herndon for a divorce. Committee on Religion.

Of Edward Payne, of Warren county—to introduce a slave. Committee on the Judiciary.

Of Matthew Young and others—compensation

for the apprehension of a convict. Committee on Claims.

Of Jones and Guest—for a change of venue from the Edmonson Circuit Court. Committee on the Judiciary.

Of J. S. Lucas—to introduce a slave. Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CESSNA presented the petition of sundry citizens—to change the terms of the Larue Circuit Court. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HARLAN desired to make a motion of the character of a petition. There was a petition presented to the House last year, relative to the county seat of Owsley, upon which no action was had. Those petitioners wished to withdraw their papers with the view of presenting others.

The SPEAKER said he was informed by the Clerk that the papers would be returned as a matter of course, and the matter needed not the order of the House.

Mr. DUDLEY presented the petition of a jailer. Referred.

Mr. FORD presented the petitions of a Mr. Bennett and a Mr. Clark—each for a divorce. Referred.

Mr. HAY presented a petition for another magistrate in Muldenburg county; and also a petition for a divorce; which were referred.

Mr. STEVENSON presented a petition for a bridge charter for Covington.

Mr. ORR presented the petition of Noah Johnston—to change the name of a child. Referred to a select committee.

The SPEAKER now announced the order for REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES.

By Mr. S. STONE—A bill for the benefit of the county court of Russell county; which was read. [The bill allows the said court further time of twelve months to furnish a set of weights and measures for the county.] By dispensation of the rules the bill passed.

Lexington, Oct. 27, 1845.